27th March 1961] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

Committee on the accounts of 1957–58. The operative part of the report says—

'The Committee wishes to emphasize that efforts should be taken to minimize or avoid excesses by timely action to obtain extra funds from the Legislature. There is no reason to doubt, however, the legitimate nature of the expenditure, and the Committee would therefore recommend the presentation to the Legislature under Article 205 (1) of the Constitution, of Demands for Grants to cover these excesses.'

Sir, in that year we had more than one supplementary statement of expenditure. Some items of expenditure could have been brought forward then and the approval of the Legislature obtained. It is for the Finance Minister to say whether the operative part of the report of the Public Accounts Committee is followed. Curiously in that year also we find that there was a heavy saving. Under 'Voted' it was 29·5 per cent, and under 'Charged' it was 14·1 per cent. The total was 26·1 per cent. But there are some reasons for heavy saving also. There was the transfer of a certain amount to the Electricity Board. Even making allowance for that particular item, the saving was on the border of 10 per cent. In the previous years the saving was ranging between 6 and 7 per cent. But in this year the savings was 10·1 per cent, even after making allowance for the transfer of amounts to the Electricity Board. I do not deny the fact that the Finance Department and the Minister are having control both in the matter of savings and excess. It would be better if it is brought to the notice of the various departments that these things should be avoided as far as possible. Of course, there are certain things which cannot be avoided, and the Legislature is ready to support them with reference to the unavoidable things. Sir, I support the Demands.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do not think a reply is called for. We are always taking note of the observations of the Public Accounts Committee, and we are trying to rectify the mistakes as far as possible. It is not only the Finance Department which keeps a watch over savings and excess expenditure. We do now have what is called 'processing' by the State Development Committee. By all these things, we are hoping that it would be possible to minimise these things—savings or extra expenditure. But in spite of our best efforts, I am sure hon. Members would agree that it is not humanly possible to estimate correctly to the pie either this way or that way. So with the best of efforts something of an extra expenditure or caving is likely to take place. But it would be the endeavour of the Finance Department to minimise it as far as possible.

(2) DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1960–61.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the supplementary estimate is in respect of expenditure on items for which the originally allotted sum was found insufficient and also

in respect of token provision or full provision for new service schemes. Now, the Legislature is entitled to get information as to how these moneys are spent, and hon. Members can just suggest in a constructive way as to how they can be spent in ways other than those in which they have been spent. So my request to the Hon. the Finance Minister is just to take the constructive criticisms that are given from the Opposition side and to take them in the spirit in which they are offered. In that light, I am making some observations on some points mentioned in the supplementary statement of expenditure for 1960–61.

3-30 p.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He wants to exceed the limit set for the discussion. (Laughter.)

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I shall speak only in respect of items mentioned here. On page 29, I find in the last paragraph that all fee-paying students have been asked to remit a sum of one rupee per annum in the case of Arts and Science colleges to the Students' Aid Fund. In the case of professional colleges, the sum payable is Rs. 2. This is a Common Good Fund for students. I am really glad that such a fund is to be started. I am only sorry that my Teachers' Maintenance Fund or the Gurudakshina Fund did not appeal to the Government.

On page 30, we find that a large provision has been made for building hostels for girls. Of course, this comes from the Centre. On page 31, we find a large provision made in respect of buildings for polytechnics. This is from our State funds. I am not against these provisions. But considering our present conditions in life, costly buildings and investment in brick and mortar can wait till men and minds are developed. Thatched sheds, temporary sheds, will do for the present.

Item (ix) on the same page says that consequent on the abolition of shift system in Kanyakumari district and enrolment of additional pupils, more number of additional teachers have been appointed. I am not against the appointment of teachers. But the point is, this House would like to know, as I have already submitted once, the reasons for the abolition of the shift system. I would request the Government to place before the House the exact reasons which led to the abolition of the two-and-half hour or three-hour schooling for children in Kanyakumari district. If the Government have studied its working and found it beneficial, there is a case for extending the system to other areas.

With regard to the allotment of Rs. 30 lakhs in respect of grants to non-Government primary schools, Rs. 5 lakhs for grants to local bodies for primary education and about Rs. 21 lakhs for Basic Education, I am of the opinion that these amounts do provide for payment to teachers of salaries on the revised scales of pay. Still these scales have not been paid to teachers in many aided schools and all panchayat schools. Panchayats have not received orders so far in this regard, not to speak of the old dues to be paid

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to teachers still in Thanjavur district. I would like to know what steps have been taken since my speech on the Budget to see that these payments are made before the 31st March 1961. It is true we teachers are numerous and are spread out from urban to rural areas, from Kanyakumari to Madras. But the Government have got a machinery which can tackle the case of any individual in the remotest village. I would like the Hon. Minister to inform the House what steps have been taken by the Government to pay the teachers these revised scales of pay as per G.O. No. 710 and what steps have been taken to clarify the interpretations of some Deputy Inspectors which deny even the minimum-guaranteed five rupees to the teachers.

With regard to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library I am really glad that a large sum of Rs. 70,000 is to be spent for the publication of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts, etc. Of course, there is aid from the Centre for this. Now, I ask what steps have been taken to utilise these ancient books to be published? Sanskrit periods have been taken away and the pandits have to go home within a year or two. How are the Government going to utilise the contents of these books which they propose to translate and publish?

These are the various points that I wished to suggest.

• SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I just want to raise only a few points. The University Grants Comission has formulated a scheme of Students' Aid Fund in affiliated colleges. It is said that all fee-paying students should remit a sum of one rupee per annum in the case of Arts and Science colleges to the fund. In the case of professional colleges, the sum payable is two rupees. Am I to understand that non-fee-paying students will not remit this amount? They pay special fees, if not the tution fee. Are they to be exempted? Then, am I to understand that teachers' colleges are included in the list of professional colleges? Training colleges are professional colleges and I think it is the intention of the Commission that students of these colleges also should pay two rupees. It is stated that the Government will pay towards the fund a sum equivalent to the amount collected from students subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. Is this per institution or for the whole State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is per institution.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : It is not so stated. Then, may I know how this amount is going to be utilised?

I am now coming to page 30. There is mention about payment of a subsidy to the Corporation of Madras for opening of additional sections and employment of additional teachers during 1959–60. I do not know if I am right. I am told that the Madras Corporation which absorbed teachers thrown out of job in June 1959, just before following vacation terminated their services and did not pay them

vacation salaries on the ground that it was forced by the Government to take the teachers. It contends that Government must pay them. This position needs to be examined sympathetically by the Government.

About the abolition of the shift system in Kanyakumari district, Sir, there are two kinds of shifts generally. One is that in which the same set of teachers work during both shifts. In the morning they work in lower forms and in the evening they work in the higher forms. Accommodation is the same. This kind of shift solves the problem of accommodation, equipment, etc., but increases the workload of teachers. In the other system, of course, two different sets of teachers operate the two shifts. Because in the former system, the workload increased, teachers began to object. I think in Kanyakumari, in a school having five standards, the first three standards work in the morning and the next two work in the evening. If there are three teachers, the three work in the morning and in the evening, two out of these three work in the fourth and fifth standards. The teachers object to this.

Then, item (xv) refers to grants for the Panchayat Union Councils amounting to Rs. 47 lakhs representing the net expenditure which the Councils may have to incur on the maintenance of elementary schools up to the 31st March 1961. I am a member of the Development Council, Chingleput district. It was represented that teachers working in panchayat schools did not get pay for four months preceding 1st October 1960. I would request the Government to look into this.

Teachers from Tiruttani came to me a few days back and represented that they had not got pay for March 1959. From 1st April 1960, Tiruttani was merged in Madras State. The salaries for the previous year are pending payment with the Andhra Government. I would request this Government to correspond with the Andhra Government in the matter and also see that the increments are also paid to them. Another thing is they have been telling us that the new scales of pay which the Government have
3-40 p.m. introduced in the case of teachers serving in the schools in this State have not been extended to the teachers working there.

Sir, I will conclude by touching upon only two more points. The first is about the A.C.C. Cadets. More encouragement should be given to them. This morning I got the information from the Officer in charge of the A.C.C. Cadet Corps of the P.S. High School, Mylapore, that they were given shirts, caps and shoes, but not drawers. And if you take the National Cadet Corps the amount that is now given as refreshment allowance is very little When I started a unit in my school, it was six annas per head. Subsequently it was reduced to four annas and now it is only 19 nP. After an exhausting parade what kind of a refreshment a student can get for this 19 nP.? It will be nothing. Students whose parents can afford to supplement this meagre allowance only can join the corps. Really good and healthy students do

not join them and even if they join they leave off after two or three months. Regarding amenities, they were getting Rs. 34 for a unit consisting of 45 cadets. Even that has now been reduced. In their anxiety to expand the Government have reduced all these things. I would request the Government to see that at least the refreshment allowance is restored to its original level.

Sir, in this connection I would say, it would be better if the Government gave up this training for the girls. It is only a big tamasha. Even General Cariappa is not in favour of it.

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI : I do not agree.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The women may rebel.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Let them rebel. We know what happened in the land of Amazons. In certain fields I accept they may excel men. In other fields they may rebel. They may have supremacy for some time. Afterwards everything becomes waste. I honestly feel that this training is not necessary for women. I have witnessed a number of parades by girls. They are not very impressive. Certainly they cannot be very impressive. After all it is another kind of dance, if you may take it in that light. Give them other facilities. Spend money on their education, education that is fit for them but not in training them to carry the rifles and so on.

Sir, the last point I wish to touch upon is about the additional appropriation required to meet the increased grants to Sangeeth Akademi and other similar institutions for putting up entertainment halls and so on. Before sanctioning the grants I would wish the Government obtain the plans and estimates and see that they are good ones. Otherwise there is no point in giving these grants. Many of these halls are certainly unsuitable to serve as entertainment halls. It is a good move but my only request is that before sanctioning the grants Government should see that they put up good halls.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not intended for that purpose. It is not for buildings.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : That is all I wanted to say, Sir. Thank you.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தலைவரவர்களே ! இந்த மேற்கொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டிய செலவு பற்றிய இறுதி அறிக்கையை ஒட்டி ஒருசில வார்த்தைகள், இந்த அறிக்கையின் 28-வது பக்கத்திலே 11-வது பகுதியில் 'Boarding Home' மாணவ மாணவியர் இல்லங்களுக்கும் அனாதை இல்லங்களுக்கும் ஏறத்தாழ 1,78,800 ரூபாய் தேவைப்படுகிறதாகக் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வளர்ந்து வரும் பாரதத்திலே இவ்வாறு செலவினங்கள் அதிக

மாகவே செய்யும். ஆனால் இந்தச் செலவு செய்வதில் அரசாங்கம் ஓரளவு விழிப்புணர்ச்சியோடு இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை இங்கே சில உதாரணங்கள் மூலம் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். சில ஆண்டு களுக்கு முன்னே 10, 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னே இருந்தது இப்போது பழங்கதையாகிவிட்டது என்று நினைத்த ஒரு செய்தி இன்னும் இருக்கிறது, புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் காண வேதனையடைகிறேன். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவ மாணவியர் இல்லங்களும் அனாதை இல்லங்களும், வேறு மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்த குழந்தைகளை அனுமதித்தால் அவர்கள் தத்தம் மதச் சின்னங்களை அணியக்கூடாது என்ற திட்டம் முன்பெல்லாம் இருந்து வந்தது. அந்நிலை பழங்கதையாய் விட்டது என்று நினைத் திருந்தேன். ஆனால் இன்னமும் அந்நிலை இருந்து கொண்டிருக் கிறது என்பதைச் சமீபத்தில் நான் காண நேர்ந்தது. என் உள்ளத்தை உறுத்துகிறது. உண்மையாகவே எனக்குக் கிறிஸ்தவ மத சங்கத்தார் நடத்துகிற பள்ளிகளைப்பற்றி நல்ல எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது. நான் ஒரு கிறிஸ்தவ பள்ளியில் 5 ஆண்டுகள் படித் தவன். அவர்கள் செய்கிற சேவை உன்னதமான சேவை. அவர்களை எவ்வளவு புகழ்ந்தாலும் தகும். அவர்களைப் பார்த்துத்தான் தனிப் பட்ட பலர் தனி மாணவ, மாணவியர் இல்லங்களையும் அனாதை இல்லங்களையும் பள்ளிகளையும் வைக்க முற்பட்டார்கள். உண்மை யில் பார்த்தால் கிறிஸ்தவ சங்கத்தினர் (Christian Missionaries) இந்த நாட்டுக்கு வந்து கல்வி சேவையில் ஈடுபடவில்லை என்றால், இன்றைக்கு நாம் பெற்றிருக்கிற உயர்ந்த கல்வி நிலையைப்பெற இன்னும் இரண்டு, மூன்று நூற்றாண்டுகள் ஆகியிருக்கும். அவ்வளவு சிறந்த முறையில் பணி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்கு அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த சேவை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நாம் நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் நடத்தும் மாணவ, மாணவியர் இல்லங்களிலும் பள்ளிகளிலும் அனாதை இல்லங்களிலும் மற்ற மதங்களைச் சேர்ந்த குழந்தைகளும் ஓரளவு சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மாணவ மாணவியர் தங்கள் மதச் சின்னமாக நெற்றியில் விபூதி, குங்குமம், சாந்து முதலியன அணியக்கூடாது என்று திட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது பழங்கதையாக இருந்தது. சமீபத்தில் நெய்வேலிக்குப் போய் சுற்றிப்பார்த்து விட்டு வரும்போது, ஒரு பள்ளிக்குச் சென்று இருந்தோம். அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு ஏராளமான பொருள் உதவி செய்கிறது. எத்தனையோ பெண்கள்—300, அல்லது 400 பேர்கள்—அங்கே தங்கிப் படிக்கிறார்கள். (Basic Training School) ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியும் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு பெண் நெற்றியிலாவது குங்குமத்தையோ, சாந்து போன்றவற்றையோ பார்க்க முடிய வில்லை. அவர்களைக் கேட்டோம். "இங்கே அணிந்துகொள்ளக் கூடாது" என்று சொன்னபோது என் உள்ளம் உருகிற்று. நான் ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஹிந்துக்களும் பல இல்லங்களை நடத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக நாங்கள் ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப்பள்ளி, ஔவை ஆசிரமத்தில் நடத்துகிறோம். அங்கு ஜாதி, மத வேறுபாடு இல்லாமல் பெண்கள் படிக்கிறார்கள், அவர் களுக்குரிய மதச் சின்னத்தை அணிந்து கொண்டு படிக்கிறார்கள். அந்தந்த மதப் பிரார்த்தனையும் அனுமதிக்கிறோம். சர்வமத கூட்டுப் பிரார்த்தனை செய்கிறோம்

27th March 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

இந்த நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு உணர்ந்து குழந்தைகள் அந்தந்த மத வழிபாடுகளை அனுசரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படி கனம் அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆதாரப்பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக்கு 21,74,500 ரூபாய் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விளக்கம் தரவில்லை இந்த அறிக்கையில். (Basic Education) ரூ. 21,74,500 என்று போட்டிருக்கிறது. விளக்கமே குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. எனக்கு அது புரியவில்லை. இந்த ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியில் பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு, உதவிப் பணம் (stipend) மாதம் 18 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அன்று கனம் அமைச்சரவர்களும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்—1948-ல் 18 ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்போது 12, 13 வருஷம் ஆகிவிட்டது. செலவு இனங்கள் உயர்ந்து இருக்கின்றன. இப்போதும் கூட அந்தத் தொகையை உயர்த்தாமல் இருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. அதோடுகூட அந்த (Basic Training) ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியில் பயிலுகிற மாணவர்களுக்கு அதிகச் செலவாகிறது. பெண் குழந்தைகள் என்றால் இரட்டிப்புச் செலவு. தக்ளி, இராட்டை, பஞ்சு, பட்டை போடும் கருவிகள் இவற்றை வாங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறைந்தது அரை டஜன் புடவைகள் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முதலில் சேர்க்கும்போது அக்குழந்தைகளின் பெற்றோர்கள் 300, 400 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றுமே உதவித் தொகைக்கு ஈடு கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஹரிஜனக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு மட்டும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். Stipend டிசம்பர், ஜனவரியில்தான் வருகிறது. பெரும்பாலும் 8-ம் வகுப்பு படித்துவிட்டு Junior Basic பயிற்சி பெறுகிறவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட, பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்திலிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் பெற்றோர்கள் வறுமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குழந்தையைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமானால் 7 அல்லது 8 மாதங்களுக்கு மாதாமாதம் 18 ரூபாய் வீதம் 120--150 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால் மிகவும் சங்கடப்படுகிறார்கள். உதவி நிதி கொடுப்பதைக் காலாகாலத்தில் ஜூலை-ஆகஸ்டில் கொடுத்து விட்டால் பெற்றோர்களுக்குப் பெரிய உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்னொன்று, N.C.C. A.C.C. -ஐப் பற்றிப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தேன். மதிப்புக்குரிய நண்பர் அவர்கள் பேசிவிட்டார்கள்; மேற்கொண்டு பேச வேண்டாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் பேசிவிட்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த அறிக்கையில் பல துறைகளைப் பற்றிக் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரே ஒரு துறைக்கு மட்டும் ஒருவிதமான செலவும் குறிக்கப்படவில்லை. அதுதான் மீன்துறை.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: முதலிலேயே நிறைய வாங்கிவிட்டார்கள்.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மீனவ மக்களுக்கு ஒரு எண்ணம் இருந்து வருகிறது. அதாவது தங்கள் விஷயத்தில் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் தாராளமாக இருப்பதில்லையோ என்று. ஆதலால் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மீனவர்கள் விஷயமாய் இனிமேல் தயவுசெய்து தாராளமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்குங்கள். அவர்கள் மிக மிகப் பிற்பட்டவர்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இதோடு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last seven or eight years (An hon. Member : Nine years) for the last nine years to be correct we have had speeches on the supplementary demands. The arguments which we advance from the Opposition Benches are easily anticipated by Members on the Treasury Benches and particularly by the Hon. the Finance Minister and we also anticipate in a way what reply he would give for the points raised by us. Anyhow with your permission, I wish to raise a few points. The Supplementary demand before the House is for Rs. 24.69 crores. Out of this about Rs. 11 crores is on the Revenue Account excluding those demanded under the Capital Account and the Loans and Advances Account. The Hon. the Leader of the House has justified such huge expenditure and coming for supplementary demands on the ground that these are all important items of expenditure, there is necessity for it and what is more, there is demand from the public and therefore the Government cannot wait till the next official year. For argument's sake one might concede there is force in this argument but I would still like to ask the Hon. the Finance Minister whether this arguments would apply to all the items of expenditure now included in the Supplementary demands. Probably 40 or 50 per cent of this may be necessary, urgent and cannot wait till the next financial year. Going through the various items given in the booklet one would find there are a number of items which could have been anticipated by the various departments in time and included in the last year's Budget itself. If they were not urgent or necessary they could have brought it in the ordinary Budget of the next year. In fact there is heavy expenditure on Irrigation and Civil Works. After all these schemes are not taken up suddenly. The schemes are first investigated, plans and estimates are prepared, schemes are sanctioned, and only after these processes, expenditure on the scheme is ordered. While there may be a justification for 40 per cent or 50 per cent of the entire demand for expenditure, we cannot take the totality and say that these items of expenditure are necessary.

Going through some of these demands, I like to say that Sri G. Krishnamoorthy referred to the one-rupee scheme adumbrated by the Central Government. I would very much like the Finance Minister to explain what that scheme is. I do not know what that scheme is. Possibly other hon. Members also may not know it. I request the Finance Minister to tell us what that scheme is.

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One way of replying to my esteemed friend Sri Srinivasavaradan is that it is in the fitness of things if the lady Member has participated in the debate. A thing is good or bad according to one's information. When one goes to speak on their behalf, then the lady Members give the reply. Simply because in the press, we see a speach or a statement from a prominent person, it does not mean that he becomes an authority on the subject. Simply because Cariappa says something, it does not mean that everybody should agree with him. That is his personal view. Not that I like to say something pleasing to the lady Members here. I have differed from them. I have seen the ceremonial parades in the City of Madras on the Republic Day or the Independence Day. Sometimes it pained me when I found that, as the soldiers and other auxiliary units were marching, we simply kept quiet without cheering them. We give cheers rarely to our own Police. I have seen Sri Srinivasavaradan there. I have myself seen him clapping when the N.C.C. cadets were marching past. This shows that the young girls like it. These girls, with all their enthusiasm, have to be at the parade ground at 4 O'clock and remain there for three hours. This is particularly bad. However, it looks as if the public approve of this. I leave it here.

Now coming to the items of expenditure, on page 19 of the statement there is mention about payment of interest on the Depreciation Fund of the Road Transport Department. The House is aware that there is a Depreciation Fund and there is also the Development Fund. The Finance Minister under 'Debt Charges' is making allowance for certain items of interest. Possibly that money is being utilised by the Madras Government for their own ways and means. Now a certain amount is paid back to the Transport Department. Then, there is also a reference on pages 54–55 of the Statement to the Transport Department. I want to know 'Why is it only so late you are thinking of giving this interest? Why is it all these years you did not make any provision for payment of interest?' The Government perhaps thought it not necessary. It is only this year they are doing it. When the argument is that the Transport Department is run on commercial lines, it would have been in the fitness of things if Government had made provision for payment of interest. Why all along this was not done? I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister on what is the amount we are having towards the Depreciation Fund and how this fund will be utilised. I say this because of the announcement that since last year we have got what is known as the Development Fund. Fifty per cent of the net income of the transport undertaking will be earmarked to the Development Fund and out of that fund we will be purchasing buses and other things necessary. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us what is the amount towards the Depreciation Fund and why we are operating two funds—the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund. I also want to know how ultimately the amount in the Depreciation Fund will be utilised.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister wants installation of electric boilers in both the old and new Legislator's hostels. Some money is being spent on this item. Sir, speaking on behalf of the fortunate members of the Legislature who remain in the hostel, I should say that they should be all thanks to the Finance Minister for this amenity. There is a lot of complaint by the members staying in the hostel that it is to be called more a hostel for the college or school students than for the members of the legislature. I do not know whether the Hon. Chairman had any occasion to visit the new hostel. There are no separate bath rooms. It is all just like a common pool. Anybody can enter them, and members are put to a lot of inconvenience. Practically there is no convenience for them. So, even for this little thing they have to be thankful to the Finance Minister. Of course I read the statement in the other House. Because this is the fag end of the term, at least the future Government, I hope, will have talks and consultation with the members of the Legislature and the Leader of Parties and do the best for them. Some of us who happened to go to other States saw the amenities provided for the members there. We should consider what are the minimum necessities for the members. Bath room facilities should be provided. In one place the Hon. Minister has said that he was thinking of putting up a hostel for the members of the Legislature. I should say that he must bestow some thought and attention on this matter and provide a good hostel for the members of the Legislature.

On page 30 of the Statement, a token provision of Rs. 100 is provided for payment of grants towards introduction of Three Year Degree Course and revision of salary. I would like to know the grant they will be getting, because only a token amount is provided for. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : See the explanatory note below.)

On page 33 there is reference to the expenditure consequent on changing the name of the College of Integrated Medicine. Now we are having the Kilpauk Medical College. A certain amount of expenditure is involved. As I said on a previous occasion, I hope the Royapettah Hospital will be upgraded so that it may also become a teaching hospital. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : You cannot have it in a debate on the Supplementary Estimates). The Hon. Minister, if he cares to reply, may reply. But if he feels he should not, I do not press. The Government have got the idea to bring into being this Integrated College. When it will come, and where it will be located definitely, is not mentioned. It looks as if they are not going to have buildings and places in the days to come.

The Madras Liberalised Scheme of Pension was sanctioned with reference to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Here again I hope the Finance Minister will not interrupt me

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by saying that under the 'Supplementary Grants' I cannot say all this. However, this is for his consideration. In the neighbouring States, they have brought in old-age pensions—that is, pensions will be given to persons over 65 or 70. Madras, which boasts of so many original things, can think of giving pensions to persons who are really destitute and who have nothing to fall back upon. At present there is no such provision. However, this is a matter which deserves the consideration of the Government.

Again in the Police Demand, there is expenditure on the purchase of some jeeps and cars. I would like to know one thing here. Not that I am taking objection to this item of expenditure in the Legislative Council, but fundamental points have been raised by the Members. 4 p.m

One was with regard to the enormous number of lorries and jeeps which the various departments of the Government were having. I do not include the Police Department. On a previous occasion, when reference was made to the heavy expenditure on wear and tear and on replacement of spare parts, the Hon. Minister for Finance conceded that the expenditure was heavy as compared with that incurred by private owners. Then, a one-Member Committee called the Chettur Committee was appointed to go into this question. It has submitted its report. We do not know whether the Government are satisfied, after the report has been submitted, whether every department is having just that number of jeeps and lorries which it requires or more, whether they are put to Government use, or to some other use probably misuse. In the matter of spare parts, the Government are incurring heavy expenditure. There can be a good deal of saving on this account. But I do not blame the officers. There may be officers who are very careful and meticulous about maintenance but there are others who may feel it is all Government money and they can be free with it. The Government must examine this.

One more point, Sir. There is an item of expnediture running to two lakhs of rupees mentioned on page 67. The Government have approved the proposal of the Madras Public Service Commission for the construction of a block at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs in the space now occupied by the badly cracked kitchen of the A.D.C.'s block in the Government Estate. While on this point, I must say that it is high time that the Government had their own programme of construction of buildings for housing all Government offices in the City. An expenditure of two lakhs of rupees will not solve the main problem. Government are paying lot of money by way of rent for buildings occupied by their offices. The Hon. Minister for Finance himself once said: 'I was not prepared to spend any money on buildings; but having gone to places like Delhi, I am now tempted to spend.' Therefore, improvements to an office here or to an office there will not solve this problem. The Government must have their own buildings

in the City of Madras. They must launch on a big programme. They must also build quarters for their officers and other clerical staff.

Then, Sir, my last point is . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: How many last points?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Previously, I said last but one. Now, Sir, there is a proposal to shift the Central Polytechnic at Guindy to some other place. Why this change? Originally, it was felt that the Guindy Industrial Estate was the suitable place since all facilities were available there. Why is it that it is shifted to another place now? To what use will you put the present building?

* SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: Sir, Mr. Srinivasavaradan's comments have provoked me to say a few words. The definition of man includes woman. This is what is generally told us every time we ask why something has not been done for women. But in practical application, man does not mean woman. Mr. Srinivasavaradan said that N.C.C. training for women is absolutely unnecessary and should be abolished forthwith. Sir, the physical well-being of the child—whether boy or girl—is important. So, for the physical well-being of our children, N.C.C. training is as much important for girls as it is for boys. (Interruption by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.) You can answer after I have finished.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The Finance Minister will answer.

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: I have lost the trend.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: N.C.C. training is important for girls.

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: In these modern days, when girls go in for all sorts of jobs, women have to take care of themselves. N.C.C. training gives them lot of self-confidence. Girls have distinguished themselves both at the State level and at the Central level in the N.C.C. There are girls from our State who have qualified themselves as the ' best cadets '. The Hon. Minister for Finance must have seen the film depicting the ' Queen's Tour '. Certainly he would have seen that the girls marched better than boys.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Then why withdraw the film?

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: That is not for me to reply. We were going to ask for a larger provision to extend the N.C.C. training to other educational institutions also. But we as women always feel that we should not embarrass the Government by making large demands. But when such remarks are made by

certain members, we have to stand up and protest. Mr. Srinivasavaradan has all his life devoted his time to run a boys' school. I doubt whether he knows anything about girls' institutions. If a person who had run girls' institutions had made such remark then we might answer this point. It is not for persons who have run only boys' institutions to say what should be done or what should not be done in girls' institutions.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to Srimathi Manjubhashini for having answered the points raised by Mr. Srinivasavaradan particularly with reference to N.C.C. training for girls. I do not think anything more is needed from me. I looked upon N.C.C. training not as a mere training for a military career. It is for inculcating a sense of discipline in and building up the character of the trainees apart from building up their physique. So, it is necessary for both boys and girls. Sometimes, it is more necessary for girls than for boys. My own impression is the N.C.C. programme has done a lot of good to our girls and, therefore, however eminent a person might be in the military field, however eminent a person might be in the field of boys' education, I am unable to agree to the proposition that we should give up N.C.C. training in the case of girls. I do agree that certain changes in the method of training of girls are necessary but then that has been done already. I do not see any point in the suggestion that our girls are not fit to take this training or that this training is unnecessary for girls.

With regard to the various items referred to by Mr. Krishnamoorthy, I want to say a word. He referred to the Gurudakshina Fund about which he has always been waxing eloquent. This is a completely different programme which has been formulated by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of helping the poor sections of the student community. No doubt boys belonging to backward communities and pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes do get assistance from the Government. But there are quite a number of poor students belonging to the so-called forward communities who are unable to meet certain items of their expenditure like purchase of books, payment of examination fees and various other things. This fund is intended for the purpose of helping the poor students and it is good. The students function as a community, contribute something according to their mite and that fund is being utilised according to the needs of each student. It is in that way that the fund has been started and the Government also would be making some contribution. I think there is also the contribution from the University Grants Commission. All these would be used for the benefit of the poor and needy students.

4-10 p.m.

Then, Sir, it was said that we should avoid putting up costly buildings. As a matter of fact we are not putting up costly buildings. But if only we make a calculation regarding the expenditure on the maintenance of the 'kutcha' structures and the cost

of putting up 'pucca' structures and maintaining them, then ultimately we will find that it is more economical to put up a strong structure, not a luxury structure, not a costly structure, but a structure which would serve the purpose. It is only on this basis that we embark upon this programme.

Then, Sir, mention was made about the payment to teachers on the basis of the revised scales of pay based on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. I do find that there has been some delay in the payment of the revised scales of pay particularly to teachers belonging to private institutions and perhaps final orders have not yet been passed in some cases. That has been mainly due to the fact that it has not been possible to work out the scale of pay of each individual teacher and how much he would be eligible according to the revised scales. Perhaps the schools themselves, and more than the schools, associations like the South Indian Teachers' Union and various other Teachers' Associations can help the schools or the individuals concerned to work out the proper scale of pay, the correct scale of pay according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and then pass them on to the Government. Then, certainly we would take into consideration the recommendations made by recognized institutions like these. It would even perhaps be welcome if a proper, well qualified auditor is employed for this purpose by these associations. It is only that which has been standing in the way. In addition to that certain clarifications were necessary in respect of some of the recommendations. Whenever they were brought to the notice of the Government, the Finance Department passed orders giving the necessary clarifications. Still I am not sure whether all the points have been clarified. Now and then some points which were not anticipated might arise and therefore it will be good if associations of teachers would give a helping hand in the matter. We would greatly welcome this assistance from this quarter.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri G. Krishnamoorthy raised a very pertinent point with regard to the publication of the oriental and ancient manuscripts and asked how we were going to use them. Certainly Government cannot use these publications. It is for the general public and particularly individuals to put them to use. We can only take the horse to the pond and not make it drink or compel it to drink water. I am sure there are enough of people who will take advantage of the literature, the ancient literature being made available to them and make the best use of them.

Mention was made about the vacation salaries of teachers in the case of Corporation and other schools who had been out of employment during the introduction of the non-fee levying system in primary schools. I am not aware of the existence of such a problem. Already a year has elapsed since the introduction of the

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scheme and I have not received any complaint about it or the existence of that problem. If there are any genuine cases and if they come to the notice of the Government, certainly it will be looked into

Some explanation was asked for regarding the abolition of the shift system in the Kanyakumari district. The hon. Member Sri C. Krishnamoorthy represented that we should have gone into the merits of the system before abolishing it. Then he visualised that this should have been extended to the entire State instead of abolishing it. Here the shift system was on the basis of 2½ hours of schooling for the first three classes and there was one shift in the morning and another in the evening with the same teacher attending to two sets of students. If this system was prevalent throughout the State there might have been a deterioration in the standard of instruction. This system persisted only in the Kanyakumari district and we found that the standard which people there attained after three years of schooling was much less than that reached by children in the rest of the State. Now, since Kanyakumari formed part of this State the Government came to the conclusion that we should have a uniform system throughout the State and the best thing we thought would be to abolish it and bring it in consonance with the pattern prevalent in the rest of the State.

Sir, some mention was made about teachers having not got their pay prior to October for two or three months. That also the Government are not aware of. If any particular case is brought to the notice of the Government certainly it will be looked into.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan made reference to the refreshment allowance given to the N.C.C. Cadets. Now we are not only expanding the N.C.C. programme, but we have also introduced what is called N.C.C. rifles. It is a shortened course and it is not as long as the regular N.C.C. A large number of students have joined the N.C.C. rifles. They are not given any refreshment allowance. And if it is a question of giving this refreshment allowance to the N.C.C. Rifles also the expenditure on that account would amount to a very large figure. I think taking all these into account, at a recent meeting of the Advisory Committee, the decision has been taken that the refreshment allowance should be abolished altogether and the N.C.C. should be put on the same footing as the N.C.C. Rifles.

The hon. Member Vidwan Muthukannappan made reference to Christian institutions not permitting the Hindu students there to put on their caste marks on their foreheads. I do not know how far we can interfere in the internal management of these boarding homes or training institutions. But, certainly when Government pay grants to these institutions we expect them to adopt a secular attitude. Secular attitude does not mean a non-religious or irreligious attitude but an attitude of being neutral

as far as the religions are concerned. Therefore that is a matter that has got to be looked into. I am sure that even without the interference of the Government, the various institutions also would scrutinise this aspect of the matter and arrive at the correct decision.

Then, Sir, Vidwan Muthukannappan mentioned that the stipend of Rs. 18 is not sufficient to meet the entire expenditure of the boys or girls undergoing training in the teachers' training schools. I do agree that it may not be sufficient to meet the entire expenditure. But it is not the intention of the Government to meet the entire expenditure. It is only assistance given to the students to meet a portion of their expenditure. In spite of this, I am sure that the hon. Members are aware that the number of applicants coming up for admission into these schools is four times or five times the sanctioned strength of the schools. In some cases it is even ten times. Therefore, I do not think this limit of Rs. 18 is acting as a deterrent in respect of those persons who apply for admission into these schools.

Sri Raza Khan, as usual, had made an attempt to make a thorough study of the supplementary demands. Anyhow he wants us to understand that he has made a thorough study of the supplementary grants (laughter). I found him being briefed by his neighbour just before he started speaking. He made very pertinent points and he put the question whether all the supplementary items were necessary. Sir, it depends upon the ultimate point of view we take. If the hon. Member had taken the trouble of going through the various items and pointed out to me, " There are the items which we consider unnecessary ", then perhaps it might have been possible for me to answer. But to make his work easy he put a general question whether all these items were necessary.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I referred to Irrigation and Civil Works, and said that some of these items could have been thought of and taken up earlier.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If it is a question whether the items could not have been sanctioned earlier, I give this answer. Any scheme which was ready at the time of the main budget is included in the budget provided that scheme is necessary. But the fact is that the schemes are not ready and they get ready in the course of the year. Shall we postpone the schemes or shall we take them up in between? If once we come to the conclusion that the schemes are necessary in an expanding economy, in an economy based upon the development of the country as a whole, I think the proper thing would be to take up the schemes as and when they become ready and as soon as they become eligible for being taken up. Schemes particularly in the plan projects will have to get the sanction of the Planning Commission. Sometimes we have to get the permission of the Central Government, and if we get the permission in the middle

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of the year, certainly it will not be advisable to postpone the scheme for another year. Perhaps the Central grant for this particular scheme might even lapse if the scheme is not taken up in that year. Therefore we have to take up the schemes as and when they are ready.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member put the question, 'Why interest is being paid to the Road Transport Department in respect of the funds left in the hands of the Government'. This is rather a knotty problem. Because the Road Transport Department are called upon to pay interest on any sums advanced to them for the purpose of purchasing vehicles, naturally the Minister concerned raised the question, 'If you are charging interest on the moneys advanced to the department for the purpose of purchasing vehicles and all that, what about interest on the money belonging to the department, which is with the Government—particularly the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund?' I thought, Sir, it was a very relevant point that had been raised, and I yielded saying that on these two funds we would pay interest. It is only in that connection interest is now being paid to the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Even banks when they make advances to their branches charge interest. But so far as the money of the branches is with them, they do not pay interest

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do agree. Ultimately all these funds belong to the Consolidated Fund of the State. But it is a method of accounting. Particularly when criticisms are made that the Transport Department are not making as much money as they should, naturally the department pointed out various things. We thought we might give a certain amount of satisfaction to the department that they were making some profit. I did not want to stand in the way.

Sri Raza Khan raised the question of the utilisation of the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund. Depreciation Fund is for the purpose of renewing vehicles. The Development Fund is for expanding transport services, purchasing new buses, taking over new routes, and adding to the fleet strength.

Then mention was made about the hostel for the legislators I do agree that our hostel is not good enough for all our members. Therefore we have been considering whether we should not put up a new hostel for the benefit of the members of the Legislature—members belonging to both Houses. I am sure that there will be no discrimination. Some proposals have come up with regard to the location of the hostel, and I hope a decision will be taken soon. Let us hope that a hostel with all the facilities which are necessary for the legislators would come up soon.

In that connection, he also raised the question of putting up office buildings for locating all the offices belonging to the Government. Sir, we have got a programme for putting up buildings

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for housing the various offices which are now located in private rented buildings not only in the City of Madras but also in the headquarters of districts. But we will have to take into account the extra funds available for this purpose. I hope and trust that there will be a phased programme for putting up these buildings. Let us hope that in the years to come it would be possible for us to have our own buildings for housing all our offices.

Then the point was raised with regard to the use of vehicles in the Police Department and the various other departments. Particularly reference was made to the Chettur Committee recommendations. I do agree that generally the Government vehicles are not maintained as well as the vehicles belonging to private individuals. This depends upon the attitude of the community to properties belonging to Government and public institutions. As long as we consider that vehicles belonging to Government or other public institutions are no concern of ours and that they could be used in whatever way one would like, I do not think it will be possible to improve matters. Therefore ultimately it depends upon the social conscience of the community. I am not merely referring to the social conscience of the officials. If the community is aware of these things, I am sure many of the abuses would have been avoided. But unfortunately that amount of social conscience has not developed within the community. I hope and trust that with the education and the other various processes which are coming about within the community, their social conscience would develop and, whether a vehicle belongs to the community or to a stranger, the community would take the same attitude. I hope also that the community will take the same attitude in respect of the other properties belonging to the Government. Therefore, Sir, I hope that it would be possible to make savings in these matters as we go on. But I can assure hon. Members that after the recommendations of the Chettur Committee, Government have taken various steps for improving the situation. The situation is improving, but there is still room for improvement. It will always be the endeavour of the Government to go on making improvements till we reach the ideal.

Sir, I think these are some of the relevant points raised by hon. Members. If any point has been left out, I am sure that if only they would go through the explanations given, they will be able to find the answer. Particularly Mr. Raza Khan made a reference to token provisions of Rs. 100 with reference to certain items. If only he had gone through the explanations given below the demands, he would have found that the intention was to utilise the savings available within those grants. Because they are new services, we have to get the sanction of the Legislature for spending the money on them. That is why they have come before the Legislature as new service items with a token provision of Rs. 100. When the hon. Member makes the speech next time,

I hope he will not only go through the items in a brief manner, but also take care to read the explanations given. Then I am sure many of the points which he tried to make will not be necessary, and he will be saved from making unnecessary points. I also will be saved from making unnecessary answers.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I make a submission, Sir? It is not that I wanted to pay a compliment to the Finance Minister and get it back. Somehow I have seen that he is in a better form while replying to the debate on the supplementary grants than the main budget, because he gives replies to points one after another. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : Why this insult?) As regards the charge which he made against me, I may say that I have gone through the explanations given below the demands. But we always want the Hon. Minister to come out with his replies. It is in that spirit I have made my speech. It is not that I have not gone through the explanations given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 250. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 401, Home, dated 1st February 1961 regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of vehicle MSX 4601, belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and used for BCG Vaccination Campaign in this State.*

* 251. *Annexure to the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1961).*

* 252 *Annexure to the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1961).*

* 253. *Note on Housing in Madras State, 1960-61.*

* 254. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5822, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 19th December 1960, regarding amendment to rule 8 of the Madras Catering Establishments Rules, 1959.*

* 255. *Note circulated by the Education and Public Health Department on Demand XV—Education (English and Tamil).*

***Laid on the tables of the House on 24th March 1961.**